

Date ___ / ___ / ___

Name _____

1. *Communicating with children/youth of all ages involves:*

- a. Building rapport and sharing information using words that can be clearly understood.
- b. Teaching them to minimize unnecessary questions so that their needs/desires are well communicated.
- c. Leaving out information about events that may be upsetting.
- d. Talking to them based on their chronological age.

2. *Of the children/youth adopted from the child welfare system over the last 10 years:*

- a. Over 90 percent (more than 90%) were adopted by the caregiver involved in the child/youth’s life at the time of termination of parental rights.
- b. Less than 90 percent (less than 90%) were adopted by the caregiver involved in the child/youth’s life at the time of termination of parental rights.
- c. The greatest percentage of children/youth were placed in kinship/relative placements.
- d. Less than 5 percent (less than 5%) were placed in kinship/relative placements.

3. *A child/youth is ready for adoption/permanency if the child/youth(’s):*

- a. Understands why the permanency plan is needed but does not want to proceed with it.
- b. Foster parents have established a transition plan.
- c. Understands why the adoptive placement plan is needed and wants to proceed with it.
- d. Birth parents approve of the permanency placement.

4. *To help a child/youth transition from foster care to adoption, adoption workers should explain to the child/youth:*

- a. Only the legal differences between foster care and adoption because recognition of the parenting differences may lead to disruption.
- b. The legal and parenting differences between foster care and adoption.
- c. Only the parenting differences because the legal differences may be too complicated.
- d. The legal differences between foster and adoption agencies.

5. *For adoption workers helping a child/youth adjust to losses, a good course of action is to:*

- a. Develop an open relationship with the birth parents only so that the child/youth’s family history can be fully explained.
- b. Create an accurate reconstruction of the child/youth’s entire placement history using a Life Book, Lifelines, and Eco-Map.
- c. Assist the child/youth in transferring his/her loyalty to his/her adoptive parents.
- d. Work with family members and other service providers so that birth parents understand why the child/youth cannot live with them.

6. *A promising practice in sibling placement includes:*

- a. Encouraging one of the siblings to assume a parental role.
- b. Having older children participate in the planning for themselves and younger siblings.
- c. Not placing them together so that individually can be established.
- d. Conducting only joint adoption placement preparation sessions for children placed separately.

7. *Attachment is:*

- a. Important to establish before the child reaches the age of 7 or he/she may experience difficulty with other social relationships.
- b. The formation of stable emotional connections by the child/youth with the significant people in his/her life.
- c. Is primarily a social phenomenon.
- d. Irreparably damaged for all children/youth in the child welfare system.

8. *Typically, child/youth preparation includes:*

- a. Translating information so that the child/youth is empowered and engaged in planning his/her own future.
- b. Making sure that the adoptive family attends legal training.
- c. Requiring a mental health treatment plan for the foster parent(s).
- d. Supervising the child/youth in creating a crisis plan that will be given to the foster parent(s).

9. *One of the five major issues that a child/youth needs to address for a successful transition to a family is:*

- a. Self-esteem
- b. Behavior therapy
- c. Self-motivation
- d. Household management

10. *If the child/youth says no to adoption, the competent caseworker should:*

- a. Help the child/youth change his/her decision and accept the adoption.
- b. Realize that this is temporary and with counseling the child/youth will change his/her mind.
- c. Find out the child/youth's personal feelings about his/her legal status and what adoption means to them.
- d. Expedite consummation of the adoption to help the child/youth see how adoption is once it is finalized.

11. Assessment is the process of identifying needs, whereas preparation is the process of intervening to address those needs.

True _____ False _____

12. Child/youth assessment includes factual information and is parent-focused.

True _____ False _____

13. With child/youth preparation, the best interest of the youth/child guides all plans.

True _____ False _____

14. Concurrent planning is a process of establishing, but not acting upon multiple permanency options.
True _____ **False** _____
15. The Adoption and Safe Family Act of 1997 allows for moving children/youth towards reunification with parents under all circumstances.
True _____ **False** _____
16. Reasonable efforts to reunify should not take place prior to the placement of a child/youth in an adoptive or permanent home.
True _____ **False** _____
17. In many instances, when children/youth present behavioral difficulties, they are exhibiting grief and loss. **True** _____ **False** _____
18. A critical element to preparing children for permanency involves listening to the child/youth tell their story in their own words.
True _____ **False** _____
19. A knowledgeable and skilled social worker will allow a child/youth to explore his/her feelings about their separation from their biological family as they prepare for adoption/permanency.
True _____ **False** _____
20. Most sibling relationships last longer than parent/child/youth relationships.
True _____ **False** _____